Table Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which it is known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

The Source Of Our Drinking Water

The source of our drinking water is Lake Michigan. The Village of Lansing purchases Lake Michigan water from Hammond, Indiana.

Water Safety Tips

Consider only running the dishwasher when it's full.

Toilet leaks can be silent. Be sure to test your toilet for leaks at least once a year. You can pick up a complimentary toilet tank test kit from the Village Hall or the Lansing Public Works building; there's a leak fix kit and starting gallons.

Consider turning off the water to brush teeth, shave and soap up in the shower. Fill sink to shave.

Consider replacing old equipment like toilets, dishwashers, and laundry machines.

Regulated Contaminants

Monitoring Data Collected by the Illinois EPA

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The following contaminants were Below Detection Level (BDL) or the Estimated Water at the entry point to our distribution system. Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC), haloalkanes, haloalcohols, and polyfluorinated compounds.

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** These contaminants are at a reduced monitoring schedule per EPA.

Inorganic Compounds: Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.2 - 1.8 mg/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits, waterways which promote strong tooth/food/ deactivate |

Sodium (ppm) | | | | | | | |

Barium (ppm) | | | | | | | |

Nitrogen, Nitrate (N) (ppm) | | | | | | | |

There is not a State or Federal MCL for Sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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Educational Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminant: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Did You Know?

- About 6,900 gallons of water is required to grow a day’s food for a family of four.
- If everyone in the US flushed the toilet one less time per day, we could save a lake full of water about one mile long, one mile wide and 4 ft deep.
- A person can live about a month without food, but only about a week without water.

PRESIDENT

Elnora W. Plant,
Mayor

Gary Richardson
Public Works Director

Jim Nicklas
Water Supervisor

VILLAGE OF LANSING

2018

WATER QUALITY REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2018 - DECEMBER 31, 2018

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